

A CONCISE  
RELATION  
OF THE  
EFFECTS  
OF AN EXTRAORDINARY  
STYPTIC, &c.

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A CONCISE  
RELATION  
OF THE  
EFFECTS  
OF AN EXTRAORDINARY  
STYPTIC,  
LATELY DISCOVERED:  
IN A  
SERIES OF LETTERS,  
FROM  
Several GENTLEMEN of the FACULTY,  
TO  
BARTH. RUSPINI,  
SURGEON-DENTIST  
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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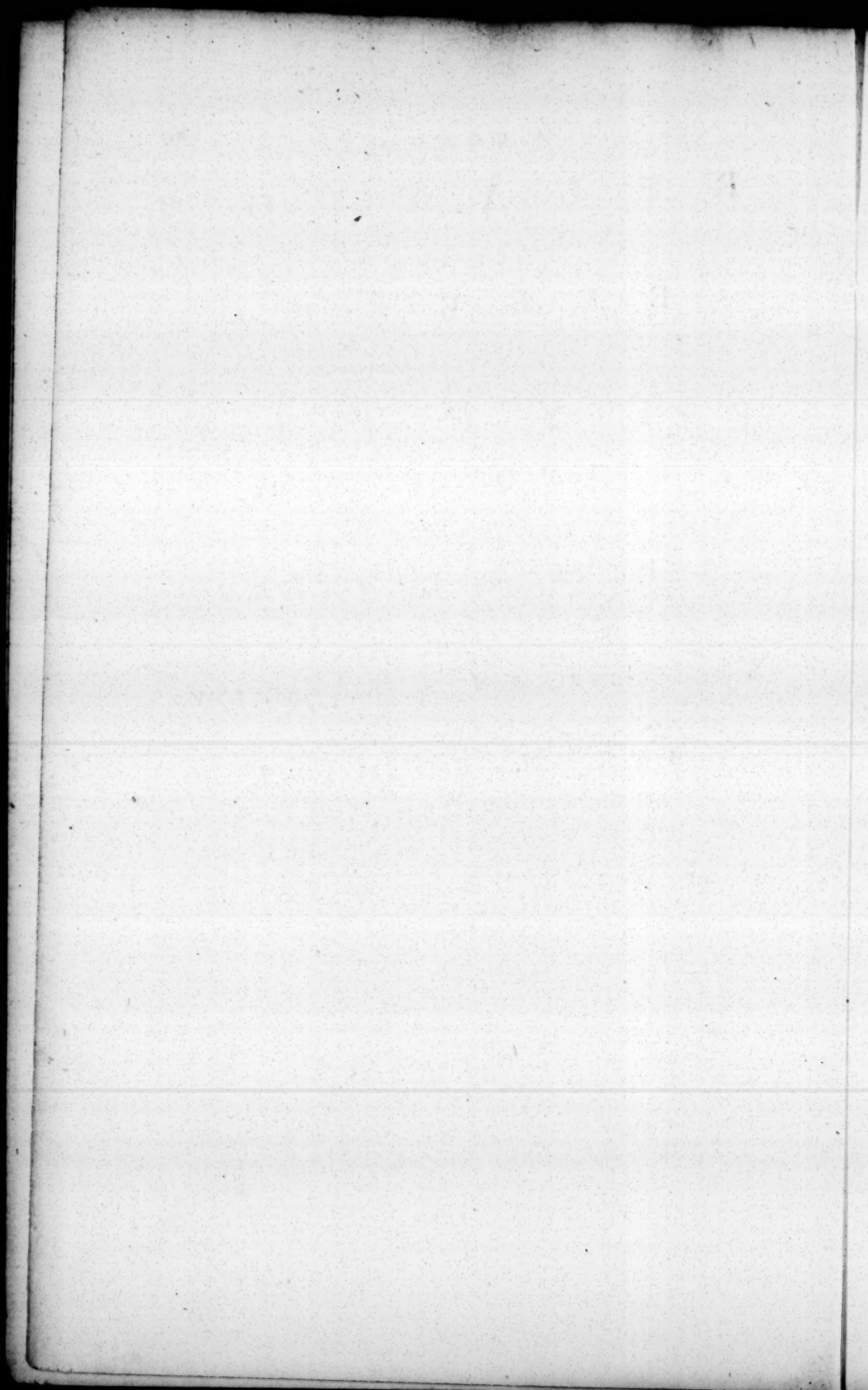
*Ne quid falsi dicere audeat;  
Ne quid veri non audeat.*

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L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR, and may be had at his House  
in *Pall-Mall*; and of Mr. JOHNSON, *St. Pauls Church-*  
*Yard.*

M.DCC.LXXXVI.



## INTRODUCTION.

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**A**CCIDENT, some time since, in the pursuit of a very different object, put me in possession of the extraordinary powers of the Medicine which is the subject of the following Letters.

I have, for a short time past, made use of it myself in cases where the small blood-vessels in the human body have been accidentally opened; the pain of which it not only instantly mitigated, but stopped the effusion



effusion of blood in the most speedy and effectual manner.

A gentleman, who is not more distinguished by his exalted station than by his profound knowledge in the most useful branches of philosophy and medicine, to whom I presented a few ounces of the Solution, found similar proofs of its efficacy in two cases. The one, when a servant had separated the blood-vessels at the wrists by a fall, in which he received a large wound from the bottom of a broken bottle ; and the other, from a wound made with a razor, through the external jugular, by an unhappy person who was insane.



sane. In this last case, which happened some distance from town, the effusion, which sprang out with the greatest rapidity, was instantly stopped by a pledget dipped in the liquid ; and, no medical gentleman arriving till several hours after, the wound was found perfectly closed, and needed no other application.

Struck with the singular benefit such a Styptic would prove to the public, in case it could be brought into general use, I applied to a number of gentlemen of experience, in the profession of physic and surgery, to make a fair trial of the Medicine, and favour me with a  
particular

particular and impartial account of its effects. This gave rise to the following communications, which I have published, without the least alteration, according to the order in which they are dated.

DEAR

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DEAR SIR,

*The enclosed contains a faithful account of  
the trials made with your Styptic Solution,  
by Mr. FARMER and*

*Your affectionate servant,*

WILL. FRED. GLOVER.

## EXPERIMENT I.

ON the 26th of July, 1784, a large strong calf, about four months old, weighing near twenty-two stone, was properly fixed for the operation; when, after removing the integuments on the inside of the animal's thigh, I laid the femoral artery bare, in the presence of Mr. Farmer, a respectable medical practitioner, Mr. Ruspini, and some other gentlemen, whose curiosity was

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excited,



excited, by the character given of the Styptic, to see a proof of its effects. The gentlemen all felt the pulsation of the vessel, which was full and flow. — I then made an incision quite through the artery down to the bone, when the blood flew rapidly out of the wound. On a piece of lint, dipped in the Styptic-water, being applied, and held on the mouth of the vessel about two minutes, the hæmorrhage stopped; but, appearing soon after to ooze from under the lint, a fresh doffel, moistened as the former, was laid upon it without pressure, and all appearance of bleeding directly ceased. — A slight bandage, far from being tight, was then rolled over the wound; and the animal, having struggled considerably, was left tied down on the table.

Three hours after, we returned to examine the wound. The calf had, in our absence,  
got



got his legs loose, and had torn off the bandage; no kind of hæmorrhage, however, had followed; and, on inspecting the incision, the extremities of the femoral artery were closed, and a small portion of coagulated blood lay round them.

A pledget of dry lint was then tied on the wound with a piece of list, but not so tight as to compress the vessel; the creature was then suffered to walk about the slaughter-house yard, and we left him.

The next day I heard, that, soon after we went from the house, the creature had got off the dressing, but no blood issued. — On inspecting the wound this day, a very small quantity of a thin ichor was perceived in the cavity. The day after, the calf seemed perfectly easy, and the wound appeared in a healthy state. Being satisfied with the

success of this experiment, I saw the animal no more.

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## EXPERIMENT II.

ON the 29th of October, Mr Farmer and myself, with Mr. Wellbank, a young gentleman, pupil to Mr. Sheldon, the ingenious lecturer on anatomy, opened the femoral artery of a strong spaniel, about twelve months old. The Styptic was directly applied, and only pressed on the orifice of the vessel for about thirty seconds, when the bleeding entirely stopped. A small roller was wound round the limb, but not so tight as to compress the artery. A good digestion succeeded, and the dog was perfectly well in a few days.

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## EXPERIMENT III.

ON the 10th of November, we laid bare the femoral artery of a strong hog, about fourteen months old, and divided it with a bistory. A pledget of lint, dipped in the Styptic, was laid on the wound; and, the animal struggling frequently, the hæmorrhage did not stop till near three minutes. The thigh of the creature was bound up with a roller, as mentioned in the last case; but, when he was turned into a stable, where some straw was spread for him to lie on, he in a few minutes rubbed off the bandage; notwithstanding which, no blood followed. The wound cicatrized in a few days, and the animal continued well for several months after.

EX -



## E X P E R I M E N T    I V .

ON the 19th of November, 1784, the above-mentioned gentlemen having, with other assistance, secured a strong old gelding, which from an accident had been devoted to the hounds, after exposing the crural artery, which beat distinctly fifty-two strokes in the minute, I made an incision quite through the vessel down to the femur, when a large stream of blood issued; and, on the lint dipped in the Styptic being applied as usual, and kept on for about a minute by Mr. Wellbank with his finger, on taking it from the pledget, the hæmorrhage appeared to be entirely restrained, and no fluid issued for upwards of nine minutes from the wound, when the animal, making a very violent effort, broke the ligatures by which he was fastened,

ed,



ed, and the blood started out very profusely. It was with great difficulty the horse was caught by the attendants; and, on the Styptic's being applied again, the blood stopped as before; but in a few seconds he appeared agitated to a great degree, and, by some forcible struggles, broke the ligatures a second time, and threw off the lint. An indispenfible engagement prevented us, at that period, from making any farther trials; and the owner of the animal a short time after ordered him to be knocked on the head.

TO B. RUSPINI, Esq.

*Pall-mall.*

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*The following is from my honoured friend, Sir*

JAMES LAKE, Bart.

SOUTHGATE, *Thursday, Sept. 23, 1784.*

DEAR SIR,

AT the desire of Messrs. Hammond, I have the pleasure to inform you, that a trial  
of

of your Styptic has been made this evening, with very great success, in the presence of those who have subscribed their names hereto.

The operation was performed, by Mr. William Hammond, on a very fine healthy calf, weighing above twenty stone, and which had been bled only once, about a fortnight ago. The leg was taken off just above the hock, and the Styptic applied immediately. In the time between the operation and application of the Styptic, the blood, that appeared to have come from the calf, seemed to be about four ounces. The calf, making a sudden effort, tore off the dressing, and it bled afresh with much violence. On the second application of the Styptic, the blood was as soon stopped as before; and, in about thirty-five minutes, the dressing was taken off, and not the least sign of bleeding was observed. The opening of the large artery  
we

we saw, with a magnifying-glass, was quite obliterated, and no signs of inflammation appeared. At the time the dressing was removed, the pulsation of the artery evidently appeared very strong; and, notwithstanding all the struggling of the calf when it was killed, there was no appearance of bleeding from the dissected part. All here unite in best compliments to you, and wish that you had been present to see the effects of this Styptic, which we hope may be of as much service to mankind as the trial made of it seems to promise.

I am, dear sir,

Your's, very sincerely,

JAMES LAKE, Bart.

*Francis Altieri.*

*John Hammond, Surgeon.*

*William Hammond, Surgeon.*

*Thomas Hammond, Surgeon.*

TO B. RUSPINI, Esq.



*The following is the result of the trials made  
by Mr. JUSTAMOND, F. R. S. Surgeon to  
the Westminster-Hospital and Reader of  
Chirurgical Lectures in London.*

QUEEN-ANNE STREET EAST, Feb. 12, 1785.

DEAR SIR,

MANKIND is so much interested in the discovery of a styptic which may preclude the necessity of the ligature, and the art of surgery would receive so essential an improvement from it, that it was with the utmost readiness I complied with your request, in making some experiments with an application of this kind, the utility of which, in stopping hæmorrhages, had been previously testified to me from very respectable authority. You very candidly resolved not to make any thing public, respecting this matter, till various trials, made in different ways, by different persons, and in places



places distant from each other, had all concurred in ascertaining the styptic property of your liquid. Among the rest, I beg leave to present you with the result of those experiments which I made for the purpose of trying its effect.

The first experiment was instituted in the presence of Mr. Glover, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Boys, yourself, and several other gentlemen, upon a large strong calf, about two months old. I made an incision on the inside of the thigh, high up towards the groin, and carefully dissected down to the femoral artery, which I opened. The hæmorrhage was profuse; and a piece of lint, well imbrued in the liquid, was applied to the artery, and kept there for a few minutes with the finger; in the mean while, the liquid was applied to several of the collateral branches, which bled very freely. In a

short time the finger was removed; notwithstanding which, no blood appeared to issue, either from the trunk or the collateral branches. The calf soon after began to struggle violently; in consequence of which, the blood flowed again from the trunk, but not so full a stream as before. A repeated application of the liquid appeared evidently to restrain this fresh bleeding almost instantly; and, when the struggles were renewed, and the hæmorrhages with them, the liquid was often tried with the same success. We staid observing the calf full half an hour before the hæmorrhages were entirely stopped; the calf was then let loose, and left to itself, the wound having been previously covered with lint wet with the liquid, and slightly bound on the part. The same evening the calf was perfectly well, little or no hæmorrhages having taken place;

place ; and the next morning, though the calf had walked about the room, yet he was in full health and vigour ; the surface of the wound, though uncovered, shewed no signs of blood. It was thought unnecessary to keep the calf alive any longer.

In our next experiment, we resolved to proceed in a different manner, and to amputate the limb completely. This was done by dividing the crural artery above the knee-joint, and by taking the limb off at the joint, in order to make a wound of a larger surface, that might furnish as fair a trial as possible for the Styptic : the calf was about a fortnight younger than the former.

The limb being removed, the Styptic was applied as before, and kept on the artery with the finger for a short time. The experiment seemed to succeed more speedily in this instance than in the former ; for, although



although the lint and Styptic were not retained by any kind of bandage, yet the hæmorrhage was sooner stopped, and the animal sooner left to itself. This calf was kept alive till the fourth day, during all which time no hæmorrhage intervened; and, when the animal was killed, the wound was in a fair state of suppuration.

Still, sir, I expressed my doubts to you, that these experiments, however satisfactory they might appear, would not be deemed conclusive.

I urged, that the contractile force of the arteries in quadrupeds might possibly be greater than in the human species; and I was the more inclined to this opinion, from having observed, that many experiments had been successfully made with styptics upon quadrupeds, which, when repeated upon man, had notoriously failed. Upon  
this

this principle it might be argued, that the same effect would have taken place whether the Styptic had been used or not, that the hæmorrhage would equally have been restrained, and that the animals would equally have lived. In order to confirm or invalidate this objection, and to ascertain whether the liquid had really any power of stopping hæmorrhages or not, I proposed that the amputation should be performed, in the same manner, upon another calf, nearly of the same age, and that we should try what the event would be when none of the liquid was used. This you readily assented to, and it was accordingly done. After the operation, I kept some dry lint pressed upon the bleeding vessels, for a longer time even than I had kept the Styptic in the former instances. The hæmorrhage sometimes appeared to be checked, but never stopped,

as

as in the other trials with the liquid, and returned with as much violence as ever. The calf died in about an hour and a half after the operation.

From the striking difference in the event, we cannot but draw the strongest conclusions in favour of the Styptic. At any rate, it must be acknowledged that the powers of it, in restraining hæmorrhages, are very great, such as we know not, in any other Styptic, and such as make it a very valuable acquisition to surgery. But I meant not to expatiate upon the utility and importance of the liquid; I only meant to give you a plain account of facts, of which you may make what use you think proper.

I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient and

most humble servant,

B. RUSPINI, Esq. *Pall-mall.*

JO. JUSTAMOND.

*The*



*The following are from Mr. Boys, Surgeon,  
in Berners-Street.*

MY DEAR SIR,

T H E very great and uniform success, which has attended the various experiments we have made with your Styptic-water, has, in my opinion, reduced the efficiency of its refrigerant properties, on the arterial blood of animals, to a certainty.

Considering myself interested for a discovery of such an immense utility, not only as a professional man in particular, but as an individual desirous of promoting the good and happiness of society at large, I think it absolutely incumbent on me to give you my testimony, in order to promulgate as much as possible the good effects of which I have been a material witness.

The operations have been already fully explained by Mr. Justamond; I therefore

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need

need only concur in the general facts so properly advanced by him, and add the appearance of the wound afterwards, which came immediately under my sole inspection.

The second day after the operation, the animal seemed entirely free from pain. On examining the wound attentively, not the least tendency to inflammation appeared, but the whole surface of the limb looked florid, and was in a state of perfect suppuration.

Much has been said heretofore of the power of medicines to stop blood; but the inefficacy of some, and the corrosive quality of others, have ever precluded the use of them. Your Styptic, by obviating both the objections, bids fair to become of general benefit to mankind. In bleeding I always made use of it; and have regularly found, by applying a little lint imbrued in the water, and held on the wound for a  
few

few seconds, that the blood has been entirely restrained, and the bandage rendered unnecessary.

These, my dear sir, are circumstances, in favour of your discovery, confirmed by my own practice and observation ; I therefore sincerely hope you will make it public.

I am, dear sir,

Yours, &c.

JOHN BOYS.

B. RUSPINI, Esq.

*Pall-mall.*

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DEAR SIR,

PERMIT me to communicate to you some circumstances which came to my knowledge relative to your medicinal water, and which set its styptic power in a fuller point of view than we had before

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seen ;



seen ; for, although perfectly satisfied with its efficacy in all our experiments, yet the very diseased state of the last calf at the time of the operation, and which could not be known till after its death, ranks it still higher in my estimation.

Convinced, by the observations I had made in a preceding case, of the mildness of the liquid, and its virtues as an antiphlogistic, I did not see the animal till the fourth day after the operation, when I took with me a medical friend to shew him the wound to which your Styptic had been applied.

I was then informed, by the man who had opened the calf, of something unusual in its inside. I examined the parts, and found the liver had adhered to the abdominal muscles in its concave part, and in a  
large

large sebaceous gland was an encysted tumor filled with a greenish pus, and the small intestines were highly inflamed.

From these appearances it follows, that the animal, at the time of the operation, must have been in a state of inflammation ; and, of course, as the blood must have circulated with greater velocity than in the healthy animal, the power of the repellent proves itself in an equal proportion.

I am, my dear sir,

Your most faithful

*March 3, 1785.*

Humble servant,

JOHN BOYS.

TO B. RUSPINI, Esq.

*From*

*From P. P. WALSH, M.D. Consulting Physician  
to the Lying-in Charity instituted in 1778,  
and Lecturer on Midwifery at the Anatomical Theatre, Great Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.*

DEAR SIR,

AS, the last time you did me the honour of a visit, you expressed a desire of knowing my sentiments relative to the Styptic you have lately discovered, I must confess to you, that, being rather prejudiced against such remedies, I was, at first, not a little surprized at the apparently-powerful effects which resulted from its application; and make no doubt, but, if a repetition of the experiments should confirm its success, it may be found extremely useful in many urgent cases; for, though the improved mode of amputating in a great measure excludes the introduction of extraneous bodies within  
the



the lips of the wound, and, of course, that of the lint necessary for absorbing and retaining this fluid, yet, in cases of ossification of the arteries, an occurrence, though perplexing, not unfrequent, where ligatures are often ineffectual, as well as in fleets and armies, where a sufficient number of tourniquets are wanting, and the medical men too few to afford instant relief to all the wounded, it may often be the means of preventing a sudden dissolution, independent of what is to be expected from it in situations of a less urgent nature.

I am, sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

GREAT QUEEN-STREET,

*March 15, 1785.*

P. P. WALSH.

B. RUSPINI, Esq.

*The*

*The following from T. OGLE, Esq.*

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure of acquainting you, that I am of opinion, as far as I have seen, your Styptic will answer your warmest wishes.

The first experiment on the calf, which I saw some hours after the amputation, gave me much confidence of its utility. The animal was not sufficiently secured; his hind leg being totally at liberty, he was certainly attempting to get upon his legs, and, of course, forcibly struck the stump against the floor. The bandages were entirely off, but no blood issued from the arteries.

The bleeding, from the aperture in the carotid artery of the dogs, being so totally stopped by the medicine, was an additional proof of its efficacy. I lamented my absence, the next day, from indisposition; but was glad to find the medicine was, for necessity,

cessity, obliged to be used in that experiment. I shall be very happy to give your remedy every trial in my practice; and shall be more happy if I have it in my power to congratulate you, and mankind at large, on its certainty and positive efficacy from my own experience.

I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CROSBY-SQUARE,

April 4, 1785.

T. OGLE.

B. RUSPINI, Esq.

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*From Mr. KENNEDY, Surgeon.*

DEAR SIR,

AS you expressed a desire, the last time I had the pleasure of seeing you, to know my opinion on the Styptic which you have lately discovered; hitherto, I confess, I was much prejudiced against such remedies, but

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now



now acknowledge myself in some degree a convert, being perfectly astonished at the powerful effects produced from its application; and am strongly of opinion, that every future experiment will tend to illustrate its great utility and power beyond a doubt; that it will be found a most powerful remedy in a variety of hæmorrhages, and infinitely more so than any now made use of. I think the experiments already made should be published, on that and other matters relative to the subject. I shall have the satisfaction of giving you my opinion more fully when I have the honour of seeing you.

Believe me to be, with great esteem,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

GREAT QUEEN-STREET,  
*April 9, 1785.*

M. H. KENNEDY.

B. RUSPINI, Esq.

*Second*

*Second Letter from Mr. Boys.*

DEAR SIR,

IT is with pleasure I can again affirm the power your medical water has in stopping fluxes of blood; however powerful its circulatory force may be, indeed, in every experiment I have made and seen, (and they have been many,) its success has been uniform. From accurately investigating its *modus operandi*, it does not appear to me, that there is any visible contraction of the part to which it is applied, or that it at all acts, as most known styptics do, by lessening the diameter of a vessel by their astringency. Your medical water, on the contrary, produces no apparent effect on the wound; it gives no pain; but seems, by a sedative property, to ease it. In confirmation of this, I shall set before you a brief account of an amputation I performed,

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where,

where, during its cure, the *only* application was the water.

A half-grown pig was confined on a table by proper bandages ; and, as the animal was intended to exhibit a living example of the power of the water, I took all possible care in performing the operation. The part fixed on was a hind leg, and as high up as the joint would give me leave : there, in the fleshy substance of the thigh, the limb was cut off.

The blood bursted out of the femoral artery with amazing velocity ; but, on immediately applying a pledget of lint dipped in the liquid, it was entirely restrained, and the pig, who struggled before, was quiet and silent. I held it on the wound about three minutes ; when the bandage that confined his head was loosened, and, by the carelessness of the assistants, so much,



much, that he got off the table, and ran into the corner of the room. Of course the pledget fell off; when, instead of seeing a torrent of blood flowing from the wound, I did not perceive one drop: in short, it bled no more. No bandage or ointment whatever was applied, and in about three weeks the fore was well.

I am, dear sir,

Your's, most truly,

BERNERS-STREET,

*April 10, 1785.*

JOHN BOYS.

*N. B.* The quantity of water, used in the operation, did not exceed three drachms.

TO BART. RUSPINI, Esq.

*Letter*

*Letter from JOHN SHELDON, Esq. F. R. S.  
Lecturer in Anatomy and Professor to the  
Royal Academy.*

DEAR SIR,

AS you are desirous that I should give you my opinion respecting your styptic liquid, with which I have made two experiments some short time since, I take this opportunity of complying with your request, and beg pardon for not doing it before; but hope your goodness will excuse it, as I have been of late very much engaged.

#### E X P E R I M E N T I.

A full-grown dog of a middle size being properly secured, I laid bare the trunk of the left carotid artery, separating the vessel from the eight pair of nerves and intercostals.

rals. I next made a puncture in the main trunk of the artery, when the blood was seen to issue freely from the arterial trunk by several of the by-standers, (who were most of them medical people.) I applied some of the styptic liquor upon lint, by soaking the lint in a saucer filled with the styptic fluid, and placed it upon the puncture in the artery; then applied other dossils soaked in the fluid upon the first dossil that was laid on the artery. The bleeding appeared to be stopped as soon as the styptic liquor was applied. Dry lint was placed over these dossils, and a bandage was rolled round the dog's neck, by which a moderate pressure was made, sufficient to retain the dressings. This animal never bled after the application of the styptic liquor during the operation, nor during the course of the cure, and is now perfectly healed.

This



This experiment was made at Mr. Ruspini's house, in Pall-mall, on Wednesday, the 23d of March, in the presence of Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Walsh, Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Glover, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Justamond, Mr. Boys, Mr. John Welbank, surgeons ; William Addington, Esq. and several other gentlemen distinguished by their rank and abilities.

## EXPERIMENT II.

Made 24th March, 1785.

In another dog, full grown, but not quite so large as the former, the left carotid trunk was opened by a lancet, as in the preceding experiment, except that the puncture was rather larger, and the blood issued with great impetuosity. The hæmorrhage was stopped almost immediately by the application of the styptic liquor, and the dressings which were made use of were the same as in  
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the former experiment. The dog did not bleed till five days after the operation ; and this hæmorrhage was owing to his scratching the wound with his paws, by which means he lost a great quantity of blood before it was perceived. The dog died the day after he had produced the bleeding by irritating the wound. It was however observed, that the second bleeding was stopped as soon as the Styptic was applied ; and there is no doubt but that the dog perished in consequence of the great quantity of blood lost in the second hæmorrhage. The same gentlemen before-mentioned were present at the second experiment, with Mr. Birch, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. I am therefore of opinion, that this liquor is a powerful styptic, and may be of considerable utility in stopping hæmorrhages upon surfaces, or in cases of surgery where

we cannot get at the arteries to tie them ;  
as, for example, in lithotomy, in the operation for the *fistula in ano*, and in many other occasions.

I remain,

Dear sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN SHELDON.

P. S. This liquid would certainly prove of considerable utility in the army and navy service, and in many families who cannot have immediate medical assistance, from being placed at a considerable distance from a surgeon or apothecary.

GREAT QUEEN-STREET,  
*April 11, 1785.*

TO B. RUSPINI, Esq.

*Second*



*Second Letter from Mr. JUSTAMOND.*

DEAR SIR,

IN addition to the account I have already sent you, of the several experiments I have made with your Styptic on the large arteries of quadrupeds, I now communicate what I have observed of its effects upon the human body. The opportunities, that have occurred of trying it, have been only two: the first was in the temporal artery, just above the ear, which I was obliged to divide in removing a portion of the scalp previous to the application of the trephine for a fracture of the scull. The artery in this patient was very large, and the stream of blood issuing from it very rapid, and of considerable diameter, inasmuch that I thought it a fair opportunity of trying the effect of the Styptic, some of which I

had in the hospital. I dipped a small portion of lint in it, and applying it to the divided artery, directed the house-furgeon to hold it on slightly with his finger, while I proceeded with the operation. In a very few minutes he removed his finger, and the hæmorrhage was completely stopped; nor did it return during the rest of the operation, which lasted some time, on account of the necessity there was of making perforations in the cranium.

It may, perhaps, be observed, that the arteries of the scalp usually stop of themselves, or upon the application of dry lint with a slight pressure. This is true in general; but still every one knows, that, in removing the scalp previous to the perforation of the scull, the size of the artery is so various in different persons, that we  
are

are sometimes obliged to secure them with the needle before we can proceed in our operation. As far as I can judge, the artery, in this instance, appeared to be one of that size which it would have been necessary to tie, if your Styptic had not been used. Besides, the effect was so speedy, in this instance, in stopping a considerable stream of blood, that I could not but attribute it to the power of the liquid; for it appeared to me, that no such effect could have been brought about in so short a space, either by the natural contraction of the artery, or by pressure, unless it had been continued for a longer time.

The next instance I tried it in was, in an amputation, below the knee, of the leg of a strong muscular man, at the Westminster-hospital, in the presence of a great  
number



number of persons. After the removal of the leg, I applied dossils of lint, dipped in the liquid, to the large arteries, which bled very freely. I held them on for the space of five or six minutes, after which I began gradually and carefully to soften the tourniquet. The hæmorrhage appeared evidently to be restrained, though not entirely stopped; for the blood, which seemed to collect from various small vessels of the stump, only fell down in drops, and those not very frequent, from the most depending part. When the tourniquet was quite loose, these drops, for a time, did not fall faster or thicker, but seemed, indeed, to be less frequent; so that we had some expectation of being able to trust entirely to the application. But, after waiting some time, as this dropping still remained, and the man had had a previous mortification in  
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the limb, and was therefore unable to bear even a small accidental loss of blood so well as a patient under other circumstances might have done, I thought it prudent not to risque the matter, but removed the dossils, and so tied up the vessels. Upon taking away the dossils, it was a circumstance proper to be remarked, that one of the large branches, the anterior tibial artery, appeared perfectly closed; and, though excited to bleed, by moving the end of it to and fro with the finger, yet it did not yield any blood.

I am, dear sir,

Your very humble servant,

*April 5, 1785.*

J. JUSTAMOND.

B. RUSPINI, Esq.

*Pall-mall.*

To





To B. RUSPINI, *Esq. Pall-Mall.*

S I R,

THE Styptic which you sent me is a most valuable addition to the *Materia Medica*. Mr. Glover and I tried it, in an hemoptoe, on Mr. Park, of Garlick-Hill, who received immediate relief from it. Had the blood, which he continually brought up from his lungs, proceeded merely from a ruptured vessel, I firmly believe your Styptic would have proved sufficient; but, as there were symptoms of an abscess, attended with a troublesome cough, it became necessary to apply other means to remove those symptoms, which occasioned frequent returns of the bleeding.

From the observations I have made on the effects of the Styptic, in various cases,

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I apprehend that, where it may be brought into contact with a wounded or ruptured vessel, it will stop the bleeding instantaneously. In cases, where it can be conveyed by absorption to the affected part, it will also have an almost immediate effect.

I was desired to visit a patient of Messieurs Savage and Taylor, a few weeks ago, seized with a most obstinate hæmorrhage of the nose. The unfortunate man had lost near four quarts of blood, and continued bleeding at such a rate, that a few hours must have put an end to his existence. Every method had been tried in vain. I directed Mr. Taylor to apply your Styptic, and make the patient snuff some of it up his nostrils. It stopt the bleeding in an instant, without any return since.

A few days ago it was tried in a case, where the mass of blood was so dissolved and broken, that the whole body was covered with large purple spots.

The blood which streamed out of one of the patient's nostrils was of a blackish red colour, like the washings of putrid flesh, too thin to form a coagulum.

The man, who was the happy object of the trial, snuffed some of the Styptic up the affected nostril ; it stopped the hæmorrhage, prolonged his life for a short time, and, if the blood had not been in such a dreadful state, might have saved a very valuable life.

Give me leave to conclude this letter with my sincere thanks for the phial you were so kind as to give me for my own use, and with observing that no family ought to be without



so valuable a medicine, in order to have it ready at hand against various accidents, which might prove fatal for want of immediate assistance.

It is perfectly safe as an internal medicine, and therefore, in all cases, where, from any fall, bruises, contusion, or any unknown cause, blood is brought up by spitting or vomiting, a few tea-spoonfuls, taken every two, three, or four, hours, will certainly prove effectual. Bloody stools might be relieved by mixing it with clysters.

All these applications should be made under the direction of medical practitioners, for fear of imprudently stopping some critical evacuations.

I am, S I R,

Your most obedient

Fore-Street,  
July 13, 1785.

Humble servant,

FRANCIS DE VALANGIN.

*Southgate, Aug. 11, 1785.*

DEAR SIR,

I Have seen repeatedly the effects of your Styptic upon the division of different arteries in quadrupeds, and all experiments have thus far succeeded; and I am of opinion, from accurate observations, the contractive power seems nearly equal in the animal and human species; therefore have tried it in the following cases, which are the only ones out of many worthy your attention. The first is a poor man at an alehouse having given some provocation to a girl who drew beer there, and having an empty porter-pot in her hand, instantly struck him on the side of the head, which divided the temporal artery just above the ear. The man who came for me said he was bleeding violently, of course took  
some

some of the liquid styptic, which, after removing such applications the people of the house had procured, all which seemed to have no effect, I cleared every thing away, and spunged the wound clean ; then applied the Styptic, imbrued with dossils of lint, and in four minutes the bleeding ceased. I applied some dressings, and confined the whole in with a bandage, and it never bled afterwards. It may be necessary to mention, the quantity of blood lost previous to my attendance was at least a quart. The wound seemed to heal perfectly sound, as with any other vulnerary. Another case that occurred, which I will give you a recital of, is of an uterine hæmorrhage, which had continued upon a poor woman for five months, who had tried a number of remedies without effect. The discharge, at times, was so great, that she fainted several times a day ; having tried bark and  
other



other medicines of the styptic, and cold bath, &c. ventured upon twenty drops of your Styptic internally. Not knowing at that time it had been thus taken, she seemed to say she found no inconvenience from it, therefore she took the above quantity, every four hours, in red-rose tea; the hæmorrhage ceased, and in six or seven days she recovered. If any more of these cases occur, I shall think it my duty to inform you of the event, let it prove for or against, as no medicine has yet been found infallible. This has thus far claimed some merit, and hope, by pursuing it with attention, it may be worthy of greater praise amongst the students of Surgery.

I remain

Your most obliged

Humble servant,

WM. HAMMOND.

To B. RUSPINI, *Esq.*  
*Pall-Mall.*

*Upper Seymour-Street, Aug. 13, 1785.*

TO Mr. RUSPINI, PALL-MALL.

S I R,

I Had an opportunity of trying the efficacy of your Styptic, last Friday was se'nnight, on a maid-servant, who had the misfortune to cut a piece of the end of her finger quite off, which bled very much before I could administer the styptic upon some lint well moistened with it, in conformity to your directions; which, as soon as applied, directly stopped the bleeding, and the patient did not feel much pain, and that only for a short time. As there were no particular directions about its being opened, and what should be applied after it was opened to be dressed, as the patient was easy, and said she felt no pain, I determined to let it remain as it was,

was, till I could consult with you about it ; and last Wednesday, which was the fifth day after it happened, she held her finger in warm water, till the lint, that was put on with the Styptic, came off very easy ; and the Styptic had not only stopped the bleeding, but operated as a healing balsam ; and had in a great measure healed the wound, which has had nothing put to it since but some dry lint as you directed ; and, by looking at it this morning, I find it is not at all sore, and is almost skinned over ; and, although a piece of her finger was absolutely cut off, I have just reason to think, according to the little judgement I have, that she will be able to use it, as well as any of her other fingers, in a very few days, and that it will quite skin over. As this Styptic may be of infinite use to the army and navy, as well as the whole community in general, I, who



as a true lover of my king and country, and I flatter myself have the true feelings of humanity for all sorts of distresses that may affect the human species, should be very much wanting if I did not give you all the encouragement I possibly could, and particularly as you do not wish for a patent, and scorn to ask for a premium, and so liberal as to declare you will administer it to the poor gratis at all times : You therefore will ever find me one that will be happy, whenever I have it in my power to countenance you, or to be of any service to you or any one that merits from the public the esteem I think you do ; and shall be glad to find you meet with every encouragement equal to your deserts, which is the sincere wish of

Your friend and humble servant,

FERRERS.

*Edmonton, Aug. 17, 1785.*

DEAR SIR,

I Should esteem myself unworthy of your future friendship, were I to omit any opportunity of informing you of the singular efficacy of your Styptic, in a case which I have the honor of communicating.

I was sent for to attend a poor man, who had met with an accident as he was reaping of corn. Having cut his hand with a sickle, the wound, passing through part of the Abductor Pollicis, had divided a branch of the radial artery. The loss of blood had made him very faint, so that I immediately soaked some dossils of lint in the styptic solution, and applied them to the orifice of the divided vessels. I then secured the dressings by compress and bandage. The wound

was thus left till the third day, when I found it in a healing state with a good suppuration; and in a fortnight it was perfectly well.

Whatever opportunity may hereafter occur of trying this valuable Styptic, you may be assured shall not be neglected; and you will receive the earliest and most faithful account of it from,

DEAR SIR,

Your most obedient

And most humble Servant,

THO<sup>s</sup>. HAMMOND,

To B. RUSPINI, *Esq.*

*Pall-Mall.*



Additional LETTERS to Mr. *Ruspini*,  
 on the Use and Advantages of  
 his STYPTIC, from *J. O. Justa-*  
*mond*, F. R. S. Surgeon to the  
 Westminster Hospital, and Rea-  
 der of Chirurgical Lectures in  
 London.

*Monday, September 5, 1785.*

DEAR SIR,

ON Saturday last I had another oppor-  
 tunity of trying your Styptic at the West-  
 minster Hospital. Having performed an  
 amputation below knee, and secured the  
 great vessels by ligature, there were two or  
 three branches, which, as it often happens,  
 bled so freely, that, unless I had found some  
 means to stop them, I should have been  
 obliged

obliged also to tie. I dipped some dofs. of lint in your Styptic, and, applying them to the bleeding vessels, held them on for the space of a minute only, when the hæmorrhage was completely stopped, and did not return.

I am, DEAR SIR,

Your's sincerely,

J. O. JUSTAMOND.

B. RUSPINI, Esq.

*Pall-Mall.*

*Queen-Ann Street, September 8, 1785.*

DEAR SIR;

IN the conversations we have had together, on the subject of your Styptic, you have often mentioned that many persons have objected to it on the ground of its doing nothing more than many other styptics which the faculty are in possession of, and consequently there was no reason for giving it any preference. At the same time you have frequently urged me to give you my opinion of this in writing, which I do with great readiness, from the observations, which the frequent trials I have made with it myself, and those which I have seen made by others, have suggested to me.

In order to draw a comparison between your Styptic and others, it will be necessary  
to



to institute a short inquiry into the nature and effects of the styptics that are known and in common use.

Most of the liquors, or tinctures, employed for the purpose of stopping hæmorrhages, are either absolutely caustic, or possess a greater or less degree of pungency, which occasions considerable pain in the application. The oil of turpentine, one of the most effectual, and, at the same time, not the most severe, is not exempt from this defect, of which I lately saw a remarkable instance. Having performed the operation for a natural phymosis, the patient, about two hours after I left him, was suddenly seized with a most violent hæmorrhage, of which there was no sign at the time of the operation. Being gone about my business, and at some distance from home, I  
could

could not get information of this accident till three or four hours after it happened. In the mean while, the hæmorrhage having continued with great violence, so as to alarm the patient, and make him very faint, he was under the necessity of sending for assistance in the neighbourhood. A gentleman, who had been pupil to me, being called in, readily stopped the bleeding, by dressing the wound with lint dipped in oil of turpentine. When I called about three o'clock, my patient (a young man who bore pain very well) complained of his having been in the most extreme agony and torture for three hours after the application; saying, that he had suffered infinitely more than from the operation. This pain had only begun to subside about half an hour before I came; and, when I dressed him, I was not in the least surprised at it, for the skin of the præpuce,

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wherever

wherever this essential oil had touched it, was much inflamed and full of blisters. The inference is clear ; had your Styptic been used, I am convinced it would have restrained the bleeding as effectually ; and the natural anguish of the wound, far from being increased, would rather have been relieved by it, as I have often happily experienced.

The chief solid substances, recommended for stopping hæmorrhages, are, the agaric of the oak, dried sponge, Faynard's powder, as it is called, and the Lycoperdon, or puff-ball.

The two former are of the same nature, and, though more effectual than any of the known styptics, except the caustic or actual cautery, yet I have found a very material inconvenience attending the use of them : this is, that they stick so firmly to the vessels, and for so long a time, that they cannot



not be removed without much pain, or without endangering a fresh hæmorrhage. In one instance of an amputation at the metatarsus, where I had used the sponge, I remember, that all the rest of the wound was healed, except the spot where the sponge lay : this alone obstructed the healing for some time ; and I was at length obliged to cut it off, little by little, with the utmost caution.

Faynard's powder, and the Lycoperdon, I have tried frequently, and am satisfied, although they have some astringent power, that their efficacy is not equal to that of your Styptic.

Another objection, you tell me, made to your Styptic, is, that it cannot be trusted to, in the larger arteries, after amputation. But, the persons, who raise this objection,

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should

should recollect, that we do not want it for this purpose. Let a styptic be ever so effectual, I should scarce think a man justified in trusting to it in these instances, unless he staid himself with the patient, night and day, for three days after. So, when I tried it in an amputation, it was merely to observe and to give an account of it's effects ; for I declared previously, whatever the result might be, that I had determined not to trust it. Besides, the present improved mode of amputating precludes us from using any application to the stump, if it can possibly be avoided. Farther, the large trunks of arteries in any amputation are never more than three; notwithstanding which, it frequently happens, either from the state of the patient's health, or of his blood, or from some other circumstance, that we are under the necessity of repeating the  
ligature

ligature upon several of the collateral branches; as would have been the case, in the instance I sent you an account of lately, had I not used your Styptic. Now, a styptic, which, after the large arteries are secured, prevents the painful repetition of the ligature upon the smaller branches, and stops the bleeding from them, without causing the least pain, and without any subsequent inconvenience, is certainly a very valuable acquisition to mankind as well as to our art. Such I take your Styptic to be.

Moreover, there are cases of hæmorrhage, where the ligature cannot be applied. Such was a violent bleeding I once saw from the corpus cavernosum penis, in consequence of it's being corroded by a chancre. Neither oil of turpentine, nor any thing would do here, except the lunar caustic, which was not applied without much pain. From what



I have seen of your Styptic, I am fully of opinion, that it would have answered the purpose in this case.

In the operation of Lithotomy, and in that for the fistula in Ano, there are frequently large vessels divided, which are not within reach of the ligature, and where the hæmorrhage sometimes proves fatal. A styptic, which will stop this hæmorrhage, without giving pain, or irritating the parts, which in these operations must be particularly avoided, is therefore a desideratum in Surgery.

In nasal hæmorrhages, and in violent and sometimes unrestrainable bleedings after the extraction of the polypus, a powerful *liquid* Styptic, that shall act without giving pain, or causing irritation, is also a very valuable acquisition.

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It appears likewise from some accounts sent to you from good authority, that your liquid has been employed with safety and success, as an inward remedy, in some internal hæmorrhages of a very alarming nature. There is no occasion to dwell on it's pre-eminence to other styptics in this respect. It is scarce possible to determine how extensive it's utility may prove in this view.— It will be proper to try it in uterine hæmorrhages, hæmoptoes, dysenteries, and internal bleedings of any part from contusions. How it produces it's effect in these cases is not easily ascertained; but facts admit of no dispute.

Upon the whole then it may fairly be concluded, even admitting that your Styptic cannot be trusted to in the larger trunks of arteries, that it is still very extensively  
 useful,

useful, and preferable to any styptic previously employed; because it gives no pain; because it is free from the inconveniences attending upon other styptics; because it appears to be more powerful than most of them; and because it is so innocent that it may be administered with safety as an internal remedy.

I hope farther testimonies will confirm it's numerous advantages; and am,

DEAR SIR,

Your faithful humble Servant,

J. O. JUSTAMOND.

B. RUSPINI, *Esq.*

*Pall-Mall.*



*Fore-Street, September 13, 1785.*

DEAR SIR,

SINCE I had the pleasure of communicating to you the several cases in which your valuable Styptic was of service, a most remarkable instance of it's power has almost impressed it's character as an infallible Styptic on my mind.

A Mr. G. in consequence of a strain, having burst a large blood vessel in the stomach, was taken with an incessant vomiting of blood: the quantity, in less than half an hour, exceeded a gallon. As no time was to be lost, having half a phial of your Styptic left, I ordered one table spoonful to be taken immediately, after which he brought up one pint of coagulated blood; the Styptic was repeated and the bleeding stopped; and,

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in order to prevent a return, and to restore the crasis of the blood, which appeared to be in a dissolved state, I prescribed a milk diet and other proper medicines.

I am,

DEAR SIR,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

FRANCIS DE VALANGIN.

B. RUSPINI, *Esq.*

*Pall-Mall.*

*Southgate, December 3, 1785.*

DEAR SIR,

The following case occurred to me about two months ago: nothing but the hurry of business should have prevented me from communicating it to you much sooner.

A poor woman living at Winchmore Hill, at the distance of about two miles, being advised to shew me a very deep ulcer which she had on the interior part of the left leg, came to Southgate for that purpose in a cart; and, in stepping out of it, she ruptured, in the center of the ulcer, a branch of the interior tibial artery, if not the trunk itself; for the stream of blood was as large as any I had ever seen in amputation. When I was called down to the woman, I found her fainting and bleeding very fast. I then

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compressed the bleeding orifice with my finger, while I desired twenty drops of your Liquid Styptic to be dropped on a piece of lint, which I applied, holding it on with my finger. In two minutes the bleeding was entirely stopped ; and, in about half an hour, the woman having recovered from her fainting, returned home with the same doffel of lint secured by bandages. The motion of the cart had no effect in renewing the hæmorrhage, which never returned. The quantity of blood she lost in my house amounted to five pints, beside what was lost at the gate, and in bringing her from the cart, which stood at the distance of fifteen yards. The ulcer healed in about three weeks after. I am,

With the greatest respect and esteem,

DEAR SIR, Yours, &c.

To B. RUPINI, *Esq.*  
*Pall-Mall.*

WM. HAMMOND.

S I R,

AT different periods, for years past, I have been troubled with a bleeding at the nose; a hæmorrhage from that part, always distressing, was the more so to me, as it generally came on when I sat at table. I have used various applications, but to little or no effect.

A few weeks since, in company with Mr. Boys, a medical gentleman of reputation in Berners-Street, I related to him my case; he desired, when the hæmorrhage returned, I would have immediate recourse to Mr. Ruspini's styptic water.

The very same evening, as I was at supper with the above gentleman, the part bled again with its accustomed violence. I immediately

mediately introduced into the nostril a small doffel of lint imbrued in the Styptic, and, to my great surprise, the blood from that instant ceased to flow.

Some time after, at breakfast in the hospital where I reside, the vessels bled a second time, the blood gushed out with amazing rapidity; retiring to my room, I laid myself back on the bed, continually applying wet cloths to the external parts, till at last I thought I had fully accomplished my design, and stopt the bleeding; but, on getting up, I found all my attempts frustrated, as the blood flowed with additional velocity. I immediately sent for my friend Mr. Boys, whose avocations not permitting his personal attendance, he returned me by the servant a bottle of your Styptic, with proper directions. I applied it as ordered, and it had  
the



the same sudden and good effect as before.  
Near three months are elapsed since that  
time, and I have had no return.

In justice then to you, for the great benefit  
I have experienced from its use, I send you  
this letter, which, if you please, may be  
communicated to the public for their good.

I am, S I R,

Your very obliged Servant,

HENRY SMITH BRICE.

STORE-STREET, Bedford-Square,

*December 7, 1785.*

DEAR SIR,

I KNOW not if any case similar to the one I am about to relate has occurred to you or your friends where your styptic water proved a remedy ; indeed, whatever your private opinion may be, I do not know that you have once hinted to the public its possessing a property, which as far as one instance can go, it apparently does.

I was induced to apply the Styptic in this case, from a consideration, that, if it had a power to stop the blood in vessels of large diameter, it must evidently produce the same effect in smaller ; and, though the present case is not so similar that a postulatum can be drawn, yet the bloody pus in the pimples, and the many small ramificatory branches of the vessels which produce it, seemed to point out the Styptic as a remedy.

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In fact, the pus, or sanies, itself, appears to me, in these eruptions, to be nothing more than the eroded extremities of the cuticular vessels letting out their contents; and these, confined by the cuticle, are converted into matter, by a process I do not pretend to define, but the effect of which is demonstrated daily by the unhappy experience of those, whose misfortune it is to be in a similar situation with the subject of this letter.

I am well aware that other styptics, heretofore recommended by their respective advocates on the same principle, may have produced the same effect; but, when we consider that the major part of them act only as strong astringents, however unnecessary to the medical reader, 'tis of the last consequence to the sufferer, to inform him how highly detrimental it may be to apply an

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astringent



astringent medicine to an eruption ; that very eruption being an effort of nature to get rid of a matter offensive to itself.

Your styptic water having no astringent property, at least I know of none it has, is free therefore from any objections of this kind ; how your's acts I will not pretend to say. I am not fond of theory, or indeed capable of accounting for the *effects* of medicines ; I know that certain drugs have certain operations evident to our senses : your styptic liquid, in the following case, effected a cure.

A young lady, between 17 and 18 years of age, was placed under my care for a tumor in her left breast, caused by the blow of a school-fellow, and which had resisted the usual mode of domestic treatment ; had also what is generally called a *pimpled Face* : I ordered what I thought proper for the swelling

swelling in her breast, which in a month was so small as scarcely to be felt.

The medicines, used for that purpose, did no service to her face; indeed I did not expect they would, as I think in this case there could be no analogy between the tumor and eruptions; but, as she was extremely unhappy and much distressed at her appearance, and as the pimples often bled when she washed or wiped her face, I prescribed your styptic water; she wetted her face with it twice a day with a linen rag, and, by continuing so to do six weeks, she was restored to a very fine complexion.

I remain, DEAR SIR,

Your most faithful humble Servant,

BERNERS-STREET,

Dec. 7, 1785.

JOHN BOYS.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq.

*Pall-Mall.*





*Gravesend, February 15th, 1786.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I DO not recollect one instance in the account of your Styptic, where its application was more strongly marked with success, than in the following case.

John Lambert, a shipwright, of North-Fleet in Kent, received a wound on the superior part of the tibia, which penetrated to the bone, and opened a branch of the tibialis antica; after many applications had been unsuccessfully tried to stop the bleeding, and full five hours after the accident happened, I was sent for.

Having in vain endeavoured to restrain the hæmorrhage by the usual means, I

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thought

thought the case a fair one for the trial of your Styptic. Accordingly, a doffil of lint, wet with a few drops of it, was lightly pressed on the bleeding artery about half a minute; on removing my finger, I was much pleased to find the blood intirely stop-  
ped; afterwards an easy bandage kept on the lint, and in a short time, without any other assistance, the man was well.

I remain,

Your most humble Servant,

CHARLES KITE.

B. RUSPINI, Esq;  
*Pall Mall.*

*Gravesend, March 1, 1786.*

DEAR SIR,

IN addition to the case lately sent, I now transmit you, an account of the effects of your Styptic, on two, or three cases, which have occurred to me since that time; and if you think them worthy of attention, they are very much at your service.

I am, DEAR SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

CHARLES KITE.

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JOHN GROVER, a tide-waiter, belonging to the customs, applied for my advice,



advice, concerning a tumour in his mouth. On examination, I found a large excrescence, arising from the exterior gums of the left side of the lower jaw: its base, comprehended the three middle dentes molares, but its body extended the length of the five, and it was three parts of an inch thick. It had been ten years arriving at this size, and during the last two, had, at times, been the source of very great distress.

Extirpation was recommended, and at length agreed to. The tumor was carefully, though with some difficulty, dis-united from the gums; and proved of a very firm cartilaginous consistence, interspersed with a boney substance. In the operation, the artery which nourished the tumour was divided, and threw out its contents in a continued stream: I mentioned this to my friend Dr. Buys, who happened to be with me, as a fair case to  
make

make trial of your Styptic in, and he coincided in my opinion. The liquid was therefore applied according to the directions, the bleeding immediately stopped, and the wound healed, without further assistance.

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— STUBBS, a lad about fifteen years old, in corking a bottle improperly, broke it, and cut his hand. A violent and profuse hæmorrhage ensued, which, by lint, flour, and tight bandage, was several times moderated, but never entirely stopped. At the expiration of *three hours*, the bleeding returned as violently as at first: the dressings were then removed, and the lad declares, the blood flew upwards of a yard from him. I was now sent for, and my assistant attended

tended in my absence; he applied some lint, moistened with the Styptic, and the bleeding instantly ceased.

The wound was inflicted on that part of the hand, where the thumb forms the joint with the bones of the wrist, and the radial artery was wounded, about an inch below the spot where we examine the pulse. It is usual, I believe, for the artery near this place, to give off only a branch to the abductor pollicis, but it often happens, (and it is so in a preparation I have now before me) that instead merely of giving off a branch, it divides into two equal portions: from the quantity of blood that was lost; the large stream it poured out in, and the length of time the bleeding continued, notwithstanding the means that were used, I have little doubt but that this was one of those cases; however whether it was, or was not, the fact is clear, that an artery of  
some



some considerable size was wounded, and that the bleeding was stopped by the Styptic, after compression had been used in vain.

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WILLIAM LOWE, a hearty strong young fellow about seventeen years of age, by a fall on board a ship, received two wounds on the head, which penetrated to the bone. Symptoms, indicating a compressed state of the brain soon came on; and when bleedings, purgatives, and sudorifics, had in vain been had recourse to, I was consulted. There was no time to be lost in applying the trephine, and a piece of the skull, was therefore instantly removed. One opening not being sufficient, it was necessary to enlarge the wound in the scalp, to make room for another: in doing of which, one artery in particu-

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lar

lar was divided, which it was necessary to secure immediately, as the patient was evidently much too low, to bear even a very trifling additional loss of blood. I thought this a very unfair case to use the Styptic in, as there was no opportunity of confining it to the part even for a minute, and therefore intended to use the ligature, but as I wished to observe the astringent effects of the liquid, independent of compression, I determined to make the trial, and if it did not succeed immediately, to take the artery up with the needle. A piece of lint well moistened with the Styptic was then laid on the part, and being retained about half a minute, the effusion almost immediately ceased; nor did it return, although the lint was soon removed, and the part frequently and severely rubbed, by the violent exertions of the patient.

C. K.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq;

*Pall-Mall.*

A Letter from Dr. YOUNG.

To BARTH. RUSPINI, Esq;

*East Grinstead, Sussex, April 16, 1786.*

DEAR SIR,

AS you was so very obliging as to present me with a bottle of your Styptic, I should esteem myself guilty of the greatest ingratitude, if I did not communicate to you the very great efficacy of it, in almost immediately stopping a very violent internal hæmorrhage.—The case was this.

A gen-



A gentleman, a few miles from *East Grinstead*, while in bed, and almost asleep, was suddenly roused by the bursting of a considerable blood vessel in the gullet, the report of which, his lady told me, was almost as loud, she thought, as that of the going off of a pistol; in consequence of which, a large hand basin which stood near him, was instantly almost filled with blood, on which they immediately sent for me; but being at the distance of six miles, it was a considerable time before I could possibly get there, when from information, and from what I saw, he could not have vomited less, if so little, as six quarts of blood, and was still vomiting up more. I immediately gave him two tea spoonfuls of your Styptic, which kept down about ten minutes, when he vomitted up some more blood (which was altered in colour to that of chocolate) with some coagula. I instantly gave him

two

two tea spoonfuls more, which he retained for upwards of twenty minutes, and when he vomitted again, no more blood appeared, exclusive of a few filaments of the blood, which had lodged in the stomach, and though he vomitted, I believe not less than twenty times in the space of six or seven hours afterwards, not one drop more of blood appeared, excepting those filaments I before mentioned; neither has he brought up any to this day, which is now just a fortnight ago, and he is as well, nay, he tells me that he is much better than he has been for this year past, exclusive of weakness. I think, Sir, for the sake of humanity, the extraordinary effects of your Styptic cannot be made too public, and you are at liberty to do with this as you may think proper. The gentleman, who is the subject of the above, is, DAVID KNOX, Esq; *Crawley Down, near East Grinstead,*

*Grinstead*, who will if required, attest to the above relation.

I am,

With great Respect,

DEAR SIR,

Your very obliged,

Humble Servant,

THOMAS YOUNG.

P. S. Shall be obliged if you will send me by the *Lewes* coach, a large and a small bottle of your Styptic, and will remit you the money the first opportunity.



The Case of Mr. DAVIS, *Optician,*  
in *Macclesfield Street, Soho.*  
1786.

— DAVIS, aged about forty years, was seized on the 2d of *March* with a violent hæmorrhage at the nose, which baffling all endeavours to suppress, he applied to the late Dr. Robert Bromfield, and to Mr. William Lucas, who used every means professional knowledge suggested, to give him relief, but without effect; for though the bleeding was sometimes a little checked by their application, it still continued in a great degree, and soon returned with accumulated violence. In this condition he languished three days, during which time, it was computed he lost at least, upon the nicest calculation, *seven quarts (i. e. fourteen pounds)* of blood, which

which in this state (contrary to the opinion of the gentlemen who attended him, and who were well acquainted in what manner he had conducted himself for some years past), was most exceedingly fizy. There were consequently very small hopes of recovery; every possible means having been tried, without effect, to stop the hæmorrhage, he was induced to make a trial of Mr. RUSPINI's Styptic, a small quantity of which being poured on dossils of lint, were introduced up the nostrils.

It was the opinion of the faculty, that the blood flowed from the small branches of the arterie, notwithstanding which the patient speedily found that the Styptic decreased the complaint, diffusing a glow over the side of the face and head affected; but the most essential service he derived was by injecting a small quantity at a time with a syringe up the nose.

After

After repeated applications of the medicine, the hæmorrhage entirely ceased; and contrary to the expectation of every one (who saw him in his illness, and witnessed his exhausted, deplorable situation) Mr. DAVIS recovered, and thinks it his duty, both to Mr. RUSPINI and the public, to make this voluntary declaration, respecting the astonishing effects of an invaluable medicine, to which he owes his existence.

Any person wishing to have further satisfaction upon this subject, may see Mr. DAVIS, at his house, in *Macclesfield Street, Soho*, who is ready, if necessary, to certify the same upon oath. The facts can also be corroborated by several respectable characters in the neighbourhood; and Mr. LUCAS, the medical practitioner abovementioned, has candidly signed his name to this case, as a further proof of its authenticity.

W. L U C A S.



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*Among many other Cases of Nasal Hæmorrhage, in which the Styptic Solution was used with the happiest Effects, the following is deemed of too important a Nature to be omitted in this Relation.*

ON TUESDAY the second of May 1786, one of the first characters in these kingdoms, who is not more distinguished by the greatness of his rank than the amiableness and liberality of his manners, on his return from the country, was suddenly seized with a violent nasal hæmorrhage, which for some time greatly alarmed his attendants; but on a small quantity of the Solution being applied, as usual, on lint, to the part affected, the bleeding was effectually stopped; and we have the best authority to declare, that no return of the complaint afterwards took place.



